Financial Statement and Budget Estimates of the Mysore State 1910-11.

(*Note.*—Throughout this review the figures are given, unless otherwise indicated, in thousands of rupees omitting 000.)

Preliminary Remarks.

Last year the Government resolved that the State budget together with a brief financial statement explaining its salient features should be published in the official gazette at the earliest possible date after it is finally passed by His Highness the Maharaja. The financial statement and the budget estimates for the year 1910-11 are accordingly now published for general information.

2. As usual, the financial statement consists of three parts, viz., those dealing respectively with the closed accounts for 1908-09, the revised estimates for the year which has just closed (1909-10) and the budget estimates for the year which has just begun (1910-11).

Accounts for 1908-09.

3. The actual results of the year 1908-09 were as follows:—

Total Revenue	[illegible]
Total Expenditure	[illegible]

This exact equilibrium was due to the adjustment towards the arrears of the Cauvery Power Scheme Depreciation Fund of the entire net revenue of the scheme available for such adjustment.

4. The following analysis shows in juxtaposition the financial position of the year, in detail, according to the budget estimates and accounts of the year:—

	Budget	Accounts
Ordinary Account excluding Cauvery Power Scheme.		
Total Receipts	211,65	205,26
Total Expenditure excluding Famine Insurance Grant	209,49	206,15
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+2,16	—89
Deduct—Famine Insurance Grant	*2,00*	*2,00*
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ...	+16	—2,89
Cauvery Power Scheme Account.		
Cauvery Power Scheme Receipts	16,50	17,45
Do Revenue expenses and Capital outlay	6,19	14,56
Cauvery Power Scheme Surplus	+10,31	+2,89

5. It will be seen from the above analysis that against the anticipated surplus of 16, the actual result was a deficit of 2,89 and this was entirely due to the scarcity which prevailed during the year and which necessitated large suspensions and remissions of revenue, besides direct expenditure of about a lakh on relief operations.

6. The revenue from the Cauvery Power Scheme was about a lakh better than the estimate and the reduction in the realized surplus (2,89) on this account as compared with the anticipated surplus (10,31) was only nominal as the saving was really 12,95 and of such saving a sum of 10,06, which was left after making good the

deficit of 89 on the ordinary account and also providing the Famine Insurance grant of 2 lakhs, was added to the Depreciation Fund formed.

7. Many of the revenue heads like *Excise, Stamps, Registration, Interest, Mining Royalty and Leases, Railway* and *Public Works* did better than was expected when the budget was framed and the total expenditure was also less than the budget by about 3 lakhs, due partly to the efforts made in view of the distress to withhold expenditure under sanctioned heads. But for this improvement under revenue and saving under expenditure, the deficit would have been much larger than 2,89. The net revenue from the Cauvery Power Scheme was sufficient not only for meeting the deficit but also for paying the large amount of about 10 lakhs towards the Depreciation Fund in connection with the scheme.

8. The final accounts for the year 1908-09 have been dealt with in detail in the Appropriation Report published in the *Mysore Gazette* dated 12th May 1910. In that report the actuals under each minor head for the year have been compared with those of the previous year and the fluctuations explained as far as possible. The variations of the actuals from the estimates have also been explained. This brief review of the total figures in respect of the closed accounts for 1908-09 is therefore here sufficient.

Revised Estimate, 1909-10.

9. Coming now to the figures for 1909-10, it is seen that the budget estimates provided for a total revenue of 215,93 and a total expenditure of 217,51 exclusive of the Cauvery Power Scheme revenue and expenditure. The expenditure figure given above, however, includes 2,13 consisting of two items, (*a*) Interest on Loan of 20 lakhs (80), and (*b*) Sinking Fund contribution (1,33) ; and if these items, in accordance with the practice hitherto in force, be regarded as debitable to the Cauvery Power Scheme, the expenditure figure would become 215,38 and the net result of the budget would be a surplus of 55. In the revised worked out on the basis of ten months' actuals, the total revenue is taken at 213,75 and the total expenditure after deducting the two items referred to above at 214,12.

10. The total revenue and expenditure are thus less in the revised by 2,18 and 1,26 respectively and the surplus of 55, anticipated in the budget estimate, is converted into a deficit of 37. In other words, the net result according to the revised is worse than the budget by 92.

11. The following are the important variations as compared with the budget estimate of revenue :—

Increase—	
Mining Revenue	64
Interest	1,02
Public Works	56
Decrease—	
Principal Heads of Revenue	4,29

12. The deficiency in the revenue under the *Principal Heads* is due to less realizations anticipated, *viz.*, 2,89 under Land Revenue and 2,82 under Forest. The collection of Land Revenue was cautiously proceeded with during the early part of the collection season so as not to press the raiyats too hard for payment and to allow them sufficient time to recover from the effects of successive bad seasons. The sandalwood sales of the year were disappointing as there was a great slackness in the demand for the wood. Excise and Registration, however, show some improvement and this tends to reduce the falling off under Land Revenue and Forests.

13. The *Mining Revenue* has shown some signs of improvement owing to the larger output of some of the mines. The realisation from *Interest* is likely to be more by a lakh consequent on the addition made to the Investment Account and to the opportunity afforded by the condition of the money market in March and April 1910 for earning a higher rate of interest for the bank balance than usual. The *Public Works* revenue shows also an improvement of about half a lakh and the increase is chiefly in the sale of water to the mines.

14. On the expenditure side, the chief variations which are expected to occur from the budget figures are :—

Decrease—	
Direct Demands on Revenue	75
Civil Departments	69
Miscellaneous	82
Increase—	
Public Works	1,17

15. The saving of 75 under *Direct Demands on Revenue* is chiefly in the Land Revenue charges caused by some savings under establishment and to lapses in the grants made for supplies and services. There are small savings under some other heads but they are unimportant.

16. Under *Civil Departments*, the saving of 69 is made up of many small items. The provisions made for the gas installation in the Central College and for kindergarten and manual training are not likely to be utilised in full. The new sanitary department has not yet been brought up to the full strength sanctioned, for want of qualified men, and there is some saving in the establishment of Hospital Assistants. A large part of the lump provision of 82 made under *Miscellaneous* for the grant of grain compensation allowance in the Departments of the State was fortunately not required for the purpose. Only about one-third of the amount was spent during the year for this purpose and a sum of over one lakh was re-appropriated from this source for meeting the extra expenditure on account of the khedda operations, for an additional grant to the Public Works Department for closing the breach in the Krishnaraj Katte anicut and for other purposes. Against the savings under the Civil heads above referred to there is a comparatively large excess of 1,17 in the *Public Works* expenditure, the revised estimate having been placed by the Chief Engineer at 29,38. This excess is caused by increased allotments sanctioned for some urgent and important works, such increase being met partly by re-appropriation from other heads of expenditure and partly by the grant of additional allotments.

17. The above are the important variations in the ordinary account. Turning to the Cauvery Power Scheme, it will be observed from the figures given in the margin that both sides of the account show an improvement over the budget. The increase anticipated in this revenue is 1,12. Some allowance is always made in the estimate of revenue for the shortage of power supply to the mines which may result from several causes. Such stoppages, fortunately, have been almost *nil* during the year 1909-10. On the side of expenditure, while there is an increase of 1,21 in the capital account, due chiefly to the increased stock found necessary, there is a large decrease of 2,24 in the revenue account caused by savings in the working expenses and by the smaller amount found necessary to make up the Depreciation Fund formed last year. The result is an anticipated saving of 1,03 in the expenditure. There is thus an improvement of 2,15 in the net revenue from the scheme.

	Budget	Revised
Revenue ...	17,00	18,12
Expenditure ...	14,87	13,84

18. The net result of the revised estimate may be summed up as follows :—

The aggregate revenue of the year, including the Cauvery Power revenue, is expected to stand at 231,87. Against this, the aggregate expenditure for the year is expected to stand at 229,99. This expenditure includes all expenditure under the Cauvery Power Scheme and also includes appropriations towards the following funds :—

(1) Famine Reserve Fund ...	2,00
(2) The Sinking Fund in connection with the Loan of 20 lakhs	1,33
(3) Depreciation Fund for Cauvery Power Scheme ...	6,93

After meeting the above expenditure and appropriations, the accounts for the year 1909-10 are expected according to the revised estimates to leave a surplus of 1·88 lakhs.

Budget Estimates for 1910-11.

19. The forecast for the next year of total revenue and expenditure is as follows:—

Ordinary Account excluding transactions under the Cauvery Power Scheme.

	Rs.
Total Revenue and Departmental receipts ...	210,98
Total Expenditure	211,42
Surplus ...	—44
Add as explained in the next paragraph ...	2,13
Surplus in ordinary account ...	+1,69

Transactions under the Cauvery Power Scheme.

	Rs.
Revenue ...	15,00
Expenditure including Depreciation charges ...	8,90
Surplus	6,10
Deduct as explained in the next paragraph ...	2,13
Surplus in Cauvery Power account ...	3,97

20. The total expenditure figure in the ordinary account (211,42), shown in the above paragraph includes the following items in connection with the loan of 20 lakhs raised in connection with the third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme:—

	Rs.
Sinking Fund contribution	1,33
Interest charges	80
Total ...	2,13

To avoid the complication of having to deal with two kinds of capital, *viz.*, State capital and Loan capital in the Cauvery Power accounts, when as a matter of fact the expenditure from the two kinds of capital has not been kept separate in the execution of works, the whole of the Cauvery Power capital is treated as State capital and the charges on account of the loan are included in the budget as items of ordinary State expenditure. But as the loan was raised and spent for the Cauvery Power Scheme, these items may, with some reason, be held, for the purpose of ascertaining the ultimate financial situation, to appertain to the Cauvery Power head. If this adjustment of 2,13 is made by addition to the surplus under the ordinary head and deduction from the surplus under the Cauvery Power head, the surplus in the former becomes 1,69 and in the latter 3,97.

Revenue.

21. It will be seen that the total estimated revenue in the ordinary account for 1910-11 is 210,98 against 213,75 expected to be realised in 1909-10 according to the revised estimates, *i.e.*, 2,77 less.

LAND REVENUE.

22. Under Land Revenue the budget for 1910-11 has been taken at 100,00 which represents the average standard of collection of a normal year. But if the seasonal conditions continue to be favorable during 1910-11, it is expected that it will be possible to collect something more than the estimated figure.

FOREST.

23. The budget estimate for 1910-11 under Forest has been taken at 17,14 against 16,56, the revised estimate for 1909-10. The receipts under sandalwood, which roughly speaking brings in about 10 lakhs a year have been estimated in the budget for 1910-11 at 9 lakhs against 7,60 in the revised for 1909-10. The next important item of our forest revenue is timber, the realizations under which in 1909-10 are expected to be 4,64 according to the revised estimate. For the purposes of the budget estimates of 1910-11, this figure has been taken at 4,65. The figures under the minor heads of forest revenue show little fluctuation.

EXCISE.

24. The course of the Excise revenue in the State during the last few years will be apparent from the following :—

1906-07	39,77
1907-08	41,83
1908-09	43,63
1909-10 (Revised)	42,00
1910-11 (Budget)	40,50

25. In estimating the receipts for 1910-11 at 40,50 against 42,00, the revised for 1909-10, the following considerations have been kept in view. In the first place there is an apprehension of reduction of revenue owing to the increased price for the manufacture of arrack sanctioned by Government and the consequent reduced margin of profit to the retail vendors. And in the second place the effect on the revenue of the reduction in the strength of arrack from 20 to 25 degrees under-proof has also been allowed for.

ASSESSED TAXES.

26. These consist of the Mohatarfa in rural tracts and Assessment on vacant building sites. The revenue under this head has been steadily falling for some years, and by the establishment of local boards and unions, to which the bulk of these taxes in the area concerned is assigned, is liable to fall still lower. The budget estimate for 1909-10 was 3,00, but the revised is placed at 2,75 only. As at present the revenue under this head shows no tendency to rise but rather to fall, the budget for 1910-11 has been taken at the same figure as the revised for 1909-10, *i.e.*, 2,75.

27. The figures under the other principal heads of revenue, *viz.*, Stamps and Registration, and also those under the group heads, A A. Mining Revenue, B. Interest, D. Receipts by Civil Departments, E. Miscellaneous and E. E. Military need no special remarks.

RAILWAYS.

28. The second half of the year 1908-09 and the first half of the year 1909-10 were unfavorable to Mysore from the point of view of railway earnings. The gross earnings for several past half-years are given below :—

Half-year ending December 1907	14,34
Do June 1908	16,43
Do December 1908	16,27
Do June 1909	14,86
Do December 1909	13,43
Do June 1910	16,58

The distress which caused the fall in the gross earnings during the year 1909 did not, however, affect the net earnings to the same extent owing to the comparatively economical management of the State lines by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

29. It will be seen that in the second half-year of 1909-10 the earnings have again shown very satisfactory recovery from the depression of the preceding two half-years. If the management continues to improve in economy, the budget estimate of net receipts under the Revenue account for the year 1910-11 amounting to 11,20, which is only 48 in excess of the revised for 1909-10, will be fully justified.

PUBLIC WORKS.

30. The receipts in the Public Works Department are estimated for the year 1910-11 at 3,03 against 4,18 in the revised estimates for 1909-10. The bulk of these receipts consists of the price of water sold to the Kolar gold mining Companies from the Bethamangala Water Works, and the reduction in the budget figures is due to the fact that, under the agreement with the gold mining companies, the water is to be supplied at 10 annas instead of at 15 annas per 1,000 gallons as theretofore.

CAUVERY POWER SCHEME.

31. The budget estimate of revenue under this head for 1910-11 is placed at 15 lakhs against the revised estimate of 18,12 lakhs. A certain amount of caution has to be exercised in estimating this revenue in view of the possible shortage of power-supply which may be caused by a drought resulting in the absence of the required supply of water in the Cauvery. Moreover the period for higher rates in regard to the supply from the first and second Installations having expired in most cases, the supply from all the Installations will, in future, be valued at a uniform rate of £10 per H. P. in terms of the agreement with the mining companies at the Kolar Gold Fields.

Expenditure.

32. Turning now to the expenditure side, the total expenditure in the ordinary account in the budget estimates for 1910-11 is 211,42 against 216,15 in the revised estimates for 1909-10. The various heads under which this reduction has been brought about will appear from the following paragraphs.

CHARGES FOR COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

33. The provisions made under the heads of expenditure under this group-head require very few remarks. The provision for land revenue charges in the budget of 1910-11 is the same as was made in the budget of 1909-10. The reduction in the revised estimates for 1909-10 below the budget was due to numerous small savings under establishment and lapses of grants for supplies and services which could not of course influence the framing of the estimates of the next year. The budget estimate for 1910-11 for forest expenditure appears lower than the revised estimate for 1909-10, because the latter figure includes the khedda charges which were special to the year 1909-10. The provision against the head *Charges against Mining Revenue* in the budget estimates for 1910-11, is 2,15 against 2,42 in the revised estimates for 1909-10, but the decrease is only apparent, the figure for 1909-10 including some large provisions on account of refunds due to some gold mining companies.

EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

34. The group heads *Interest* and *Palace* call for no remarks. Coming to the great spending Civil Departments of the State, the provision under General

Administration in the budget estimates for 1910-11 is 7,40 against 6,96 and 7,07 the budget and revised, respectively, of 1909-10. This increase is mostly nominal, being chiefly due to the provision for the Military Secretary's pay being transferred from the head *Military* to the head *General Administration*. Under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, the estimates for 1910-11 make full provision as usual for the sanctioned establishment charges as well as for the establishment of a temporary Munsiff's Court at Chikballapur; but even then the budget for 1910-11 under this head is lower than the revised for 1909-10, by 10, because the latter figure includes charges on account of an extra puisne judge for a part of the year. The figures under Jails call for no special remarks. The provision made for the Police service in the budget estimates for 1910-11 is the same as that made in the budget of 1909-10, *viz.*, 9,30. The excess of 16 in the revised for 1909-10 is chiefly due to grain compensation allowance having been paid to the lower ranks of the force during the first few months of 1909-10.

MUZRAI, MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

35. The provision made under Muzrai for 1910-11 is 3,49 against 3,57, the budget figures for 1909-10, the decrease of 8 being the net result of an increase due to a portion of the cost of the Muzrai Superintendent's establishment shown hitherto under *General Administration* being transferred to this head, and a larger decrease in the grant under construction and repairs. This grant originally stood at 5 but was temporarily raised to 15 for a period of ten years in December 1892, and so its reduction to the original amount is not too early. Under Medical, while increased provision has been made under Hospitals and Dispensaries on account of dietary charges, bedding and clothing, etc., it has been possible to effect some reduction in other directions. Thus the plan of having an intermediate class of Divisional Sanitary Officers between the District Sanitary Officers and the Sanitary Commissioner for which some provision was made last year has been given up, and the grant on account of plague charges has also been reduced. As the net result, the provision under the head Medical in the estimates of 1910-11 stands at 7,36 against 7,60 and 7,21 in the budget and revised estimates of 1909-10, respectively. As regards Scientific and Minor Departments, the increase in the provision for 1910-11 is chiefly due to a provision of 50 having been made for Census charges to be incurred during the year.

EDUCATION.

36. The expenditure on education from the State Funds during the last few years is shown below:—

1906-07	... 8,03	
1907-08	... 8,52	(plus 5 lakhs grant to the Indian Institute of Science).
1908-09	... 10,01	
1909-10 (Revised)	... 10,47	
1910-11 (Budget)	... 11,53	

The expenditure under Education has thus been steadily rising and the increase has been spread over all kinds and all stages of education. The raising of the pay of village school teachers to a minimum of Rs. 10 and the abolition of fees in the primary stage of education throughout the State directly affect, for the most part, schools supported by the Village School Fund and not those supported by State Funds. But the finances of the Village School Fund are not in a condition to enable it to bear the cost of these reforms, which has in consequence to be borne by the State and appears in the State budget as a grant-in-aid to the Village School Fund of about 57 per annum. The cost of improving the two colleges of the State so as to meet the requirements of the new University Regulations has been heavy both as regards initial outlay in buildings and laboratory equipment and as regards recurring charges on additional professors and other establishment. The State's contribution to the Indian Institute of Science consists of a donation of 5 lakhs and the grant of a free site of 371 acres together with an annual grant-in-aid of half a lakh.

37. Coming now to the educational budget of 1910-11, the provision made is seen to be 11,53 against 10,47, the revised estimate for 1909-10. The increase is chiefly due to a provision of 57 for the equipment of the Central College laboratories and another provision of 19 for the building grant sanctioned for Janopakari Doddanna's Technical Institute in Bangalore.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

38. Under the group head *Miscellaneous Civil Charges* the provision under the major head *Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements* in the estimate for 1910-11 is 35,86 as in the estimates of 1909-10. These allowances and assignments show little fluctuation from year to year, consisting as they do of the subsidy to the British Government at 35,00 per annum, political pensions to the families of sirdars and officers under the late Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan and to pallegars, and allowances for maintaining masoleums and masjids and the cemetery establishment at Seringapatam. The provision under the head *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions* in the budget of 1910-11 is 7,24 against 7,06 the revised for 1909-10. The charges under this head have been increasing from year to year for some time past and will in all probability continue to do so for some more years to come. The grant for Stationery and Printing for the year 1910-11 has been fixed at 2,15, *i.e.*, 22 higher than the revised for 1909-10 chiefly on account of the increased work which will be thrown on the Press owing to the Census operations. Under the major head *Miscellaneous*, the figures for the year 1909-10 were exceptional owing to the inclusion of lump sum provisions for grain compensation and the charges on account of the Viceregal visit, and the estimates for 1910-11 are, therefore, considerably less than those of the previous year.

MILITARY.

39. The provision under this head in the estimate for 1910-11 is 14,03 against 14,23 in the budget estimates of the previous year, nearly the whole of which has, according to the revised estimates, been spent. This, however, is not due to any real reduction of Military charges, but to the abolition of the office of the Military Assistant by the creation of that of the Military Secretary to His Highness, which practically means the transfer of so much expenditure from the Military budget to the head of General Administration. As a matter of fact, the Military budget for the current year provides for the full sanctioned scale of all the regiments and establishments and the grants for allowances and for supplies and services are on the usual scale. Extra grants have also been provided for the purchase of new tents and carts for the Cavalry regiments, for the feed and upkeep of *amanath* horses, for relief of Infantry regiments and for the purchase of ponies.

REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT AND RAILWAYS.

40. The provision made under the head *Reduction or Avoidance of Debt* is made up of the usual Famine Reserve of two lakhs, together with 1,33, being the Sinking Fund contribution on account of the State loan of 20 lakhs raised in 1906. Under *Railways*, as only the net receipts left after the payment of all working charges are brought on the books of the State on the receipt side, the only item necessary to provide on the expenditure side of the Railway Revenue account, is the interest on the Railway loan of £120,000 at 4 per cent per annum. As explained in the financial statement of last year, arrangements have been made for the extinction of this debt by the year 1936 without any further contribution being required from the State Funds in the meantime, except the annual interest charges.

41. The provision made for capital expenditure on the open lines of Railways, *i.e.*, for effecting substantial improvements on the open lines, is 3,00 in the estimate for 1910-11 and this provision appears, as usual, under *Other Public Works—Construction of Railways.*

PUBLIC WORKS.

42. The provincial Public Works grant for the year 1910-11 has been fixed at 25 lakhs, the amount fixed by Government in January 1909 after a very careful consideration of the requirements of the department and the financial capacity of the State. The two works of the first magnitude, for which large grants were hitherto required in the Public Works budget (the Palace at Mysore and the Marikanave Project), have been practically completed as far as the existing plans and estimates for these are concerned. Besides the provincial grant of 25 lakhs on Public Works, the budget estimates for 1910-11 contain a provision for a grant of 2,60 to the Mysore City Improvement Trust, the work in connection with which is chiefly of the nature of Public Works.

43. Among the more important original works for which allotments have been included in the estimates of the current year are the following:—

Name of work.	Allotment.
1. Marikanave Reservoir	15,000
2. Improving and extending the Hemagiri Channel ...	10,000
3. Improving irrigation channels below Somambudi Agrahar Tank	10,000
4. Constructing Chemical Laboratory, and sanitary arrangement at the Central College, Bangalore	57,000
5. Constructing Female Dispensary, Sagar	10,000
6. Constructing Female Dispensary, Shimoga	8,000
7. Constructing a Munsiff's Court at Nanjangud	7,900
8. Extending the High School, Tumkur	6,000
9. Furniture, etc., for the Physics Laboratory and lecture rooms of the Central College, Bangalore	15,000
10. A new building for the High School, Bangalore ...	50,000
11. Constructing a new block in the compound of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Chitaldrug	6,000
12. Drainage of the Central College Hostel	7,000
13. Constructing Eye Hospital at Bangalore	1,00,000
14. Water-supply to Mudgere Town	7,500

44. As in the last year, a brief abstract of the Public Works budget for 1910-11 is included in the Civil Budget Estimates published herewith for facility of reference. For detailed information on any point relating to the expenditure on any particular work or class of works a reference may be made to the budget estimate of revenue and expenditure under Public Works, which is printed separately. That estimate shows the total amount available for Public Works expenditure from all sources provincial as well as local and also the programme according to which expenditure of the amount is contemplated during the course of the year.

Local Funds.

45. It was explained in the financial statement of last year how the provincial expenditure under such important heads as Education, Sanitation, Medical Relief, Public Works, etc., is supplemented to a considerable extent by the operations of the various local funds such as the Local Funds General, the District Funds, the Municipal Funds, the Irrigation Cess Fund and the Village School Fund. As these funds are independent financial bodies, detailed estimates for each of them are separately printed. An abstract containing the estimated

transactions of the several local funds during the year 1910-11 is, however, given below to show in a general way the extent of their operations :—

Name of Fund	Estimated balance on 1st July 1910	Estimated receipts 1910-11	Total	Estimated expenditure for 1910-11	Estimated balance on 1st July 1911	Remarks
Local Funds General	1,20,430	1,88,330	3,08,760	1,87,457	1,21,303	
District Funds	2,01,533	8,15,548	10,17,081	8,69,535	1,47,546	
Municipal Funds	4,28,000	8,49,000	12,77,000	9,32,000	3,45,000	
Village School Fund	*23,386	3,23,222	3,46,608	3,66,063	*—19,455	*Excluding invested balance.
Irrigation Cess Fund	98,000	2,40,000	3,38,000	2,30,000	1,08,000	

Conclusion.

46. Adding the figures for the ordinary account and the Cauvery Power Scheme account as given in para 31 above, it will be seen that the total estimated revenue for the year 1910-11 from all sources amounts to 2,25,98. The total expenditure against this for all heads is estimated at 2,20,32, leaving a surplus of 5,66. This expenditure figure, however, contains the following appropriations which though absolutely necessary may not be required, and in fact are not likely to be required, for actual expenditure during the year :—

	Rs.
Sinking Fund Instalment on account of the 4 per cent loan of 20 lakhs	1,33
Famine Insurance Reserve	2,00
Contribution payable from the Cauvery Power Revenue of 1910-11 to the Depreciation Fund	2,88
Total ...	6,21

This total together with the surplus of 5,66 amount to 11,87 and the revenue expected to be raised during the year 1910-11 may be said to exceed the immediate cash requirements of the year by this sum.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secretary to Government.